

NO VOTE TAKEN.

Successful Filibustering Against the Jones Bill.

A COMPROVISE RESOLUTION.

It Declares For Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver at 16 to 1 and Will Come Up To-day—Cleveland Defended.

Washington, Feb. 19.—There was an unusually large attendance of Senators this morning, probably in view of the expected contest over the free silver coinage bill.

A communication was presented and read from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution of the Senate in which the Secretary states the balance in the treasury to be, exclusive of \$55,000,000 gold reserve, \$9,757,281. The Secretary states it as his opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be permitted to issue short time bonds or other obligations for the purpose of meeting emergencies although he does not think there is any necessity at this time for the issuance of such bonds or other obligations. He also states that for the next financial year the receipts will exceed the expenditures.

A conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation was presented and agreed to. All the differences between the two houses on that bill have been arranged, except as to the appropriation of \$500,000 to begin the construction of the cable to Hawaii, on which the conferees were unable to agree. The conferees were ordered to meet at 10 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Wilson of Washington was sworn in completing the membership of 88.

Sliver Men in the Majority.
Mr. Jones (Dem.) of Arkansas moved that the Senate proceed with the regular business—the silver bill.

Mr. Hill (Dem.) of New York objected to the displacing of the morning business. The vote was taken on Mr. Jones's motion, and it was agreed to; yeas 57, nays 27, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cameron, Clark, Dutton, Fairbank, George, Hansborough, Harris, Hutton, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, McLaughlin, Martin, Mitchell (Ore.), Peffer, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Tug, Tug, Stewart, Teller, Vest, Voorhees, White, Wilson (Wash.) and Wolcott—57.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Burrows, Caffery, Camden, Carey, Chandler, Dixon, Frye, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, Nelson, Manderson, Mitchell (Wis.), Morrill, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Fannin, Vilas and Washburn—27.

They Wanted to Vote.
The bill having been taken up and read in full Mr. Jones having charge of it, suggested that an hour be fixed for taking the final vote, but Mr. Hill objected and suggested that a long debate might ensue, and that the appropriation bills and result in an extra session.

Mr. Jones said that there was not a member who did not know how every member of it would vote. Therefore discussion of an hour or a day or a week would change nobody's conviction. The friends of the measure were willing to put the matter to the test now without one word of debate.

As Mr. Jones could get no agreement as to a time for taking the vote on the silver bill, he submitted to the inevitable and gave notice that he would ask the Senate to continue to-day's session until a vote was reached.

Vilas Defends Cleveland.

Then Mr. Vilas (Dem.) of Wisconsin took the floor and proceeded to deliver a long speech. In which he reviewed the various ineffectual efforts made by President Cleveland to get Congress to take action to preserve the honor and credit of the nation.

Mr. Vilas reviewed the situation up to the time when the bond contract was made. Many would recall in that situation, he said, the prototype of history which had followed the decline of the national credit during the civil war.

The Senator from Rhode Island assumed that the market price was higher than the bonds were sold for. The market price was just what they were sold for.

After a somewhat extended colloquy between the two Senators, Mr. Vilas, in further defense of the contract, said that three 3-4 per cent. bonds would be of interest at which the bonds would be sold for.

Then Mr. Vilas came down to the President's message to Congress last December, from which he read some extracts. "There was," said Mr. Vilas, "the invitation to Congress to consider the functions which the constitution devolved upon it and to provide against the peril which then beset the national treasury, and the happiness of the people. But what followed? Nothing. Nothing but the fruitless distractions of factions and the confusion of the country."

Proceeding with his argument, Mr. Vilas came down to the President's appeal to Congress on the 28th of January.

Cleveland's Appeals.
"The President again," said Mr. Vilas, "solicited action which should preserve the country from the peril before it. He appealed to the patriotism and to the high sense of public duty of Congress. He pointed out that in the year preceding his message, \$172,000,000 of gold had been drawn from the treasury of which over \$60,000,000 had been taken for the purpose of meeting the condition of the country in which the nation was placed."

Here Mr. Vilas quoted a passage from the President's communication to Congress, expressing his determination if Congress did not act to leave nothing undone that furnished an opportunity of improving the situation or changing the suspicion of the discrimination or disability of the United States to meet with

the strictest honor, every national obligation. Mr. Vilas, in order to show the importance of the peril when the President began to negotiate the sale of bonds, gave the figures as to the amount of gold in the control of the treasury on the second of February. The total amount of the coin and bullion on that morning in the treasury, the nine sub-treasuries, the five mints and the five assay offices, was \$79,509,381, against which there was outstanding demand gold certificates \$30,959,440, leaving in the treasury only \$48,549,941 net gold. Mr. Vilas also read a dispatch from the American minister at Buenos Ayres to Secretary Gresham, dated Feb. 4, stating that the London and River Plate bank of that city—the largest bank in South America—had received orders from London that day to refuse all classes of United States exchanges.

A Critical Time.

"The time has come," Mr. Vilas proceeded, "when the prudent financiers of the world have driven to the necessity of discounting all classes of United States securities. We should have heard from London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna in a few days more. Here was a situation which demanded instant action—action adequate to the danger which confronted the country. The President of the United States took it. And how? First, by the announcement of the entrance on negotiations, with a probability of success, whereby gold was to be transported immediately from Europe to meet our condition, and second, by the completion of the contract. On the next day after it was known that negotiations were entered on, only \$7,000 of gold was withdrawn from all the sub-treasuries of the United States. Afterwards, when it was said that a hitch had occurred, the run on gold began again, moderately. But on the completion of the arrangements, the run dropped, and but the nominal amount of \$27,000 was taken out on the 12th of February, and \$30,000 on the 13th. It was a sympathetic response of public trust—a measure of honor to the executive."

Sherman's Suggestion.

In discussing Mr. Sherman's suggestion as to the popular loan, Mr. Vilas asserted that a popular loan had been asserted to be a popular loan would have had to suspend gold payments because every dollar of gold paid for the loan would have been drawn from the treasury. A popular loan, therefore, would have had the effect of suspending the currency.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio remarked that in all the propositions which he made for a popular loan, it was intended only to aid in keeping up the redemption fund. It was the fault of both political parties, he admitted, that that proposition had not been carried out, and particularly the fault of the Democratic party. The cause of the conditions of affairs rested with the majority in Congress, not with the minority.

"Mr. President," Mr. Vilas replied, with a show of indignation, "it is one of the pitiful things about all discussions in regard to the finance that we cannot for a moment talk on the subject without somebody saying: 'It is your fault, not ours.' Whose fault it was I don't care to discuss. But I think if we should enter on that discussion, the whole country would be charged directly to the vicious legislation of the Republican party with which we have had to struggle for the last two or three years."

Defending the Contract.

Coming to the criticism as to the price to be received from the bonds, Mr. Vilas said that that bonds had never been issued by the United States without a like criticism being made. It was almost inevitable, he said, that the contract would be followed by an improvement in the price of securities. The government of the United States was not to be expected to obtain money at a loss to the lenders.

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Mr. Vilas said that an explanation has been given in the Tribune article, read in the Senate yesterday—to the effect that 112-1/2 in London was equivalent to 102-1/2 in New York.

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In discussing Mr. Sherman's suggestion as to the popular loan, Mr. Vilas asserted that a popular loan had been asserted to be a popular loan would have had to suspend gold payments because every dollar of gold paid for the loan would have been drawn from the treasury. A popular loan, therefore, would have had the effect of suspending the currency.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio remarked that in all the propositions which he made for a popular loan, it was intended only to aid in keeping up the redemption fund. It was the fault of both political parties, he admitted, that that proposition had not been carried out, and particularly the fault of the Democratic party. The cause of the conditions of affairs rested with the majority in Congress, not with the minority.

"Mr. President," Mr. Vilas replied, with a show of indignation, "it is one of the pitiful things about all discussions in regard to the finance that we cannot for a moment talk on the subject without somebody saying: 'It is your fault, not ours.' Whose fault it was I don't care to discuss. But I think if we should enter on that discussion, the whole country would be charged directly to the vicious legislation of the Republican party with which we have had to struggle for the last two or three years."

Coming to the criticism as to the price to be received from the bonds, Mr. Vilas said that that bonds had never been issued by the United States without a like criticism being made. It was almost inevitable, he said, that the contract would be followed by an improvement in the price of securities. The government of the United States was not to be expected to obtain money at a loss to the lenders.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep.) of Rhode Island had read a dispatch stating that the new bonds were being sold to-day in London at 112-1/2 plus commission.

Mr. Vilas said that an explanation has been given in the Tribune article, read in the Senate yesterday—to the effect that 112-1/2 in London was equivalent to 102-1/2 in New York.

The Senator from Rhode Island said that the market price was higher than the bonds were sold for. The market price was just what they were sold for.

After a somewhat extended colloquy between the two Senators, Mr. Vilas, in further defense of the contract, said that three 3-4 per cent. bonds would be of interest at which the bonds would be sold for.

Then Mr. Vilas came down to the President's message to Congress last December, from which he read some extracts. "There was," said Mr. Vilas, "the invitation to Congress to consider the functions which the constitution devolved upon it and to provide against the peril which then beset the national treasury, and the happiness of the people. But what followed? Nothing. Nothing but the fruitless distractions of factions and the confusion of the country."

Proceeding with his argument, Mr. Vilas came down to the President's appeal to Congress on the 28th of January.

Cleveland's Appeals.
"The President again," said Mr. Vilas, "solicited action which should preserve the country from the peril before it. He appealed to the

THE BILLS DEAD.

The House Refuses to Authorize a Bond Issue.

BY A VOTE OF 27.

The Administration Measure Badly Bitten The Big Democratic Majority Now a Minus Quantity For the President.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Another day's debate in the House upon the financial question has but served to emphasize the fact that no legislation affecting the financial situation is to be expected from the Fifty-third Congress. A week ago the House refused by a vote of 162 to 135 to adopt the last Springer banking and currency bill which contained a provision authorizing the issue of long-time low-interest bonds, and today by a still more decisive vote of 107 to 120 it declined to authorize the issue of sixty-five million 3 per cent. gold bonds with which to replace the 3½ per cent. bonds negotiated with the Morgan Belmont syndicate in payment for the purchase of \$3,000,000 ounces of gold coin. The consideration of the bill followed for this purpose reported yesterday from the Committee on Ways and Means by Chairman Wilson, occupied all of the session of six and one-half hours, and the discussion attracted an attendance of spectators which overflowed the public galleries and encroached upon that reserved for the diplomatic corps and other distinguished visitors. The debate followed in a general way the lines of the debate on the Springer bill last week, but the opposition to-day was much more aggressive than on that occasion.

Mr. Wilson was aided in his advocacy of the measure by Mr. Reed (Rep.) of Maine, Mr. Payne (Rep.) of New York, Mr. Turner (Dem.) of Georgia and Mr. Bryan (Dem.) of Indiana, all members of the Ways and Means committee, who urged that the joint resolution was a business matter merely, disassociated from politics or anything of that kind, the passage of which would result in a saving of \$16,000,000 to the people. Their efforts were seconded by Mr. Daniels (Rep.) of New York, Mr. Stone (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, Mr. Coombs (Rep.) of New York, Mr. Springer (Dem.) of Illinois and Mr. Cooper (Dem.) of Florida.

The opposition to the passage of the joint resolution was led by Mr. Hopkins (Rep.) of Illinois and Mr. Bryan (Dem.) of Nebraska, members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and who developed some startling points. Mr. Hopkins asserted that the President was not animated by patriotic motives in sending his latest message to Congress, but by a desire to unload upon that body the responsibility for a transaction, negotiated by his former law partner, which would net the syndicate represented by him \$25,000,000. Mr. Bryan declared the scheme proposed in the joint resolution to be but another step in the accomplishment of the conspiracy to strangle silver and assured the House that he would consider it to be that were there any probability of its passage, and the forfeiture of his life would prevent it, he would gladly lay down his life in that belief.

Mr. Cannon (Rep.) of Illinois hinted at impeachment, and Mr. Hepburn (Rep.) of Iowa said that Republicans who favor the measure proposed a new policy, repudiations of all declarations of the party in the past and the institution of a new policy that called for a new following. Other speeches against the joint resolution were made by Messrs. McMillin (Dem.) of Tennessee, Wheeler (Dem.) of Alabama and Grosvenor (Rep.) of Ohio, members of the Committee on Ways and Means. Livingston (Dem.) of Georgia, Northway (Rep.) of Missouri, Kem. (Pop.) of Nebraska, Simpson (Pop.) of Kansas and Van Voorhis (Rep.) of New York.

The vote was taken at 5 o'clock upon the question "shall the joint resolution be engrossed and read a third time?" the result being as stated—yeas 120, nays 167. The bill is dead, officially declared the Speaker and at 5:30 the House adjourned until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The following is the vote in detail.

Yeas.

Adams, (Pa.)	Kribbs,
Adrich	Leffew,
Apsey,	Lockwood,
Babcock,	Lynch,
Baldwin,	Martin,
Barnes,	Marvin,
Bartholdt,	McCreary,
Barwig,	McGowan,
Beckner,	McKaig,
Beltzhoover,	Meyer,
Berry,	Montgomery,
Breckinridge,	Morse,
Brickner,	Mitchell,
Brosius,	O'Neil, (Mass.)
Bryan,	O'Neil, (Missouri)
Cadmus,	Page,
Campbell,	Paschal,
Caruth,	Patterson,
Catchings,	Payne,
Causey,	Reardon,
Chickering,	Pendleton, (W. Va.)
Clanney,	Pigott,
Clarke, (Ala.)	Powers,
Cobb, (Mo.)	Price,
Coombs,	Quigg,
Cooper, (Ind.)	Ray,
Cooper, (Fla.)	Reed,
Cornish,	Reilly,
Cover,	Reynolds,
Crain,	Richards,
Curtis, (N. Y.)	Robinson, (Pa.)
Daniels,	Russell, (Conn.)
Davey,	Ryan,
Deforest,	Schuerhorn,
Dingley,	Sperry,
Draper,	Springer,
Dunn,	Stevens,
Durbin,	Stone, (W. of Pa.)
English, (Cal.)	Stone, (Ky.)
Fedman,	Storer,
Feveret,	Straus,
Fletcher,	Tarney,
Forman,	Tracey,
Geary,	Turner, (Ga.)
Gelsheimer,	Turner, (N. Y.)
Gillett, (N. Y.)	Updegraff,
Gillett, (Mass.)	Wadsworth,
Gorman,	Wagner,
Graham,	Warner,
Gresham,	Washington,
Griffin, (Mich.)	Wells,
Grout,	Wilson, (W. Va.)
Haines,	Wise,
Hall, (Minn.)	Wolverton,
Hammond,	Woomer,
Harrison,	Wright—20
Hayes,	
Henry,	
McQuis,	

Nays.

Adams, (Ky.)	Izlar,
Attkin,	Johnson, (N. D.)
Alcerson,	Kem,
Alexander,	Kiefer,
Allen,	Kyle,
Arnold,	Lacey,
Avery,	Lane,
Baker, (Kan.)	Latimer,
Baker, (N. H.)	Lawson,
Bankhead,	Latton,
Beck,	Leahy,
Bell, (Cal.)	Linton,
Bell, (Tex.)	Livingston,
Black, (Ga.)	Loud,
Blair,	Loudenslager,
Blount,	Lucas,
Boatner,	Maddox,
Boen,	Maguire,
Bowers,	Mahon,
Bretz,	McAlory,
Broderick,	Marsh,
Bromwell,	McClary,
Brookshire,	McClulloch,
Brown,	McDearmon,
Bryan,	McKeighan,
Bundy,	McLaurin,
Cammeh,	McMillin,
Cannon, (Cal.)	McNagney,
Cannon, (Ills.)	McRae,
Capehart,	McKee, (Mo.)
Clark, (Mo.)	Mercer,
Cobb, (Ala.)	Meredith,
Cockrell,	Money,
Coffey,	Moore,
Coffin,	Morgan,
Cooper, (Wis.)	Moses,
Cox,	Neill,
Crawford,	Northway,
Curtis, (Kan.)	Ogden,
Davis,	Pence,
Deamond,	Pendleton, (Tex.)
Denson,	Perkins,
Dinsmore,	Pickler,
Dockery,	Randall,
Dolliver,	Richardson, (Mich.)
Donovan,	Richardson, (Tenn.)
Doolittle,	Ritchie,
Edmonds,	Robbins,
Ellis, (Ky.)	Robertson,
Ellis, (Ore.)	Russell, (Ga.)
Enloe,	Sayers,
Epes,	Settle,
Fletcher,	Shell,
Funk,	Sibley,
Fyan,	Simpson,
Goodnight,	Smith,
Grady,	Snodgrass,
Griffin, (Wis.)	Staffings,
Grosvenor,	Stephenson,
Grow,	Stockdale,
Hager,	Strait,
Hainer,	Strong,
Hall, (Mo.)	Swanson,
Hare,	Talbott,
Harris,	Tate,
Hartman,	Tawney,
Hatch,	Taylor, (Ind.)
Haugen,	Terry,
Heard,	Thomas,
Henderson, (Ills.)	Torr,
Henderson, (Ia.)	Van Voorhis, (N. Y.)
Hepburn,	Van Voorhis, (Ohio)
Hermann,	Walker,
Hitt,	Waugh,
Hooker, (Miss.)	Wendock,
Hopkins, (Ills.)	Wheeler, (Ala.)
Hopkins, (Pa.)	Whelan, (Ills.)
Hudson,	Whitting,
Hulick,	Williams, (Ills.)
Hull,	Williams, (Miss.)
Hunter,	Wilson, (Ohio)
Hutcheson,	Wilson, (Wash.)—57
Kitt,	

Present and not voting—Henderson of North Carolina and Kilgore.

Senate.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The struggle which has been going on in the Senate for the last three or four days over the question of railroad facilities for special mail facilities was taken up again to-day and continued, with slight intermission until the Senate adjourned, at 6:15. And even then the question was not finally disposed of.

The order of proceedings was in this way: First came a vote on the point of order made against the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations, giving to the Postmaster General full discretion as to the expenditure of the amount, and the repealing of laws contrary thereto. The friends of the existing conditions voted to sustain the point of order, and the amendment was ruled out by a vote of 33 to 17. That was the first defeat for the Committee on Appropriations. The second defeat was on an amendment offered by Mr. Blackburn (Dem.) of Kentucky for a 10 per cent. reduction of the existing rates of railroad companies. This was laid on the table by a vote of 42 to 13.

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After that there were four public building bills passed, and two or three others of a miscellaneous character.

The only comedy of the day's proceedings was when Mr. Call (Dem.) of Florida got up his irrepressible resolution for an investigation of the Louisiana or Honduras lottery company. Mr. Blackburn sought to get rid of it by a motion to refer it to the Committee on Privileges; but the motion only served to irritate Mr. Call to such a point that he accused Mr. Blackburn of acting in the interest of a lottery company and against the opinions of the great mass of religious and right thinking people of the country. Mr. Blackburn joined in the laugh which the words provoked and said that he did not care whether the resolution went to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions or to perdition, provided only that it was removed out of the way of public business. He then had it shunted aside for a motion to take up the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

A Visitor From Tahiti.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—One of the passengers who arrived here on the Mariposa from Honolulu was Princess Ninito, of the Tahiti Islands, member of the royal family of Hawaii, who has been in Tahiti for nearly two centuries. The two retainers who accompanied the Princess will remain here while she goes to France, her family being a pensioner of that republic. Her Royal Highness will remain in the city some time sight-seeing.

A Coming Race.

London Feb. 16.—The Earl of Dunraven has engaged for the Valkyrie Capt. Svanmore, who had charge of the Carina last year in addition to Capt. Cranfield, the skipper of Valkyrie II.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Bradford, Pa., Feb. 16.—At 6 o'clock to-night at Dox Eolow, eight miles from here, a boiler on an engine exploded killing Capt. James Frasher and Aldred McQuis.

NATIONAL DISSENT.

Unruly Policy of Worse in Connection With New Bonds.

THE PRESIDENT DENOUNCED.

Senators Wolcott, Teller and Lodge Expose the Administration—Bonds Sold For Millions Below Their True Value.

Washington, Feb. 14.—President Cleveland and his Secretary of the Treasury came in for the principal share of the attention in the Senate to-day. The debate was launched upon a resolution of the Senate, passed by Mr. Hill (Dem.) of New York, declaring it to be the policy of the government to establish the safe system of bimetalism and maintain gold and silver at a parity; and upon a substitute for it offered by Mr. Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio, making a similar declaration except that it asserts that the policy to be "the established policy of the United States." Mr. Hill made an earnest and impassioned speech in support of his resolution, stating that it was of supreme importance, at this hour, that Congress should affirm the highest and the world, that the policy of the United States was not to maintain the single gold standard or the single silver standard, but the double standard, and that if parity could not be maintained, that Congress should order the government to be paid by the best money in use.

Wolcott's Speech.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep.) of Colorado replied to the speech of Mr. Hill which he characterized as "a rushing old straw." The House, he said, had Thursday disposed of so far as this session was concerned of the subject of the issue of the indorsement of gold bonds. Notwithstanding the frantic efforts of an administration, with all its power and all its patronage, notwithstanding the efforts of the leaders of both parties, the House of Representatives had by a decisive vote, refused to sanction the policy outlined and approved by the resolution offered by the Senator from New York.

The House of Representatives, Mr. Wolcott continued in a sneering tone, "to which the Senator from New York belongs, is bimetalism on a gold basis. He wants to use the two metals but he wants them measured by the value of gold. He is a bimetalist because he is a gold monger. He is willing to use gold, to a limited extent, in place of paper."

A Disgraceful Deal.

"It is a poor thing to introduce a resolution calling on Congress to endorse a gold bond. The President's wanton attack upon the credit of the United States has been the most disastrous occurrence of this generation. It has been the most wanton and criminal and deliberate attack upon the credit of our country that could be indulged in. Our credit is being sold for a few millions of dollars, and the President is the author of the sale. He has sold the credit of our country for a few millions of dollars, and the President is the author of the sale. He has sold the credit of our country for a few millions of dollars, and the President is the author of the sale."

The people who stand for the coinage of silver do not stand for it because they are unpatriotic. They stand for it because they believe that the suffering and poverty which is now going on, the whole world over, must continue until the world sees that until silver as well as gold is placed as a standard value there can be no prosperity in this country with gold as a standard and with an insufficient supply of it. You will have prosperity only when throughout the world there is a recognition that silver is as sacred a metal as gold.

"But if any act could destroy the possibility of international bimetalism it would be this conduct of the President of the United States in his attack upon the foreign house of Rothschilds. But it is not the President's conduct that is the cause of the suffering and poverty which is now going on, the whole world over, must continue until the world sees that until silver as well as gold is placed as a standard value there can be no prosperity in this country with gold as a standard and with an insufficient supply of it. You will have prosperity only when throughout the world there is a recognition that silver is as sacred a metal as gold."

Strong Words From Senator Lodge.

More of the same kind of denunciation was indulged in by Senator Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts, the syndicate agreement being characterized by him as the "blackest contract ever made by the government."

Replying to Mr. Wolcott's attack on the President, Mr. Teller (Rep.) of Colorado said that while he approved of the contract in its details, he did believe the President had endeavored to do his duty as he understood it. The statement that the President was engaged in a "black deal" was a "higher rate of interest than was obliged to pay, was, Mr. Teller said, unjustified and unwarranted. Mr. Cleveland has his faults, but no Senator had the right to say such things of him. It ought not to have been said, and Mr. Teller said he passed it over as a "higher rate of interest than was obliged to pay, was, Mr. Teller said, unjustified and unwarranted. Mr. Cleveland has his faults, but no Senator had the right to say such things of him. It ought not to have been said, and Mr. Teller said he passed it over as a "higher rate of interest than was obliged to pay, was, Mr. Teller said, unjustified and unwarranted. 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CELESTIAL FARMING.

STEW—O JOE, A NOB-LEMAN AND A HARD WORKER.

His Garden Truck Enterprise on Long Island—An Object Lesson in Industry and Thrift—The Mongolian New Year—Celestial Farm Products.

Special Correspondence.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 11.—Show Ho Joe was the youngest member of his father's family and therefore fell a victim to the Chinese principle of getting nothing out of his father's wealth. The absorbing ambition of the Mongolian is to live well, and to excel in his associations. For long ago every Chinaman of rank wears three names, and an inviolable mark of plebeian birth is to bear only two. Though born the son of a high magistrate, the unwritten laws of caste by which he was surrounded forbade Show Ho Joe to work in his own country, and by these same laws he was compelled to live in a style befitting his station. There was nothing, therefore, left for him to do but to emigrate.



SHOW HO JOE.

grate, and that is the way he cut the Gordian knot of his perplexity. He landed in San Francisco with a large amount of money and soon afterward turned up in New York and became a regular habitue of the famous dress and other establishments in 34th Street where gambling was then carried on without restraint. He sat up late one night at the most famous Monte Carlo and dropped every dollar he had. Though doomed to repeated disappointments, he received money from his friends and kept on gambling and hoping "the turn-up" when that something "would turn up." He soon learned that the something to turn up should be his shirt sleeves for honest, earnest work, the only lottery that could bring a prize without disappointment, the only investment in which gamblers could not have the best of him. The dying words of the English comedian, Jeremy Rogers, "The life of a rascal is over," had much philosophy in them for Show when he found himself penniless. A fatalist, like all his race, he did not despair, however. Show smiled in the face of unkind fortune and looked around for some means to make a fortune and go back to China and snap his finger in the face of his eldest brother.

One day in the spring of 1884 it occurred to him that while his fellow countrymen in Mont street favored vegetables of common use in this country they purchased several varieties of their own peculiar cultivation and were dependent on the Pacific slope for the unobtainable greens and other edible delicacies of their native land. "Why not raise them in Astoria, on Long Island, near New York city, and get rich?" asked Show Ho Joe. Show got the address of a florist in Astoria who had a few acres of globe to rent on a hill and surrounded with trees and shrubbery.

One land was fenced off into several little gardens, and the florist consented to rent Show half an acre of the ground and wait for his rent, until the first crop was marketable. Show next hunted up a Chinese tea merchant in Mont street, who lent him the wherewithal to send to China for seed and to purchase provisions until his crop was planted. The next thing Show did was to erect a shanty in which to sleep while it was too dark to be working. He gathered together a number of old scoundrels and stray boards and got an Astorian carpenter to nail them together in the shape of a hut. This being accomplished, the intention of the maudlin scoundrel to work to be a Chinese farmer.

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The Chinese farms have varied attractions both for the student of entomology and the botanist. Four crops are raised every year. The tillage is most thorough. All farm labor is performed by hand. A plow is never used, and labor saving machines are unknown. The Chinese farmers work from dark to dark. Eight o'clock is their breakfast hour. Fifteen minutes are usually devoted to this meal. They work again until 1 o'clock, when they take an hour off for dinner. Then

they go back to their hoes and work until it is too dark to distinguish objects. This is the everyday life of this strange people.

When His New Year Comes.

The Chinese farmer throws aside all his cares and responsibilities at least once a year—on New Year's day. The Chinese New Year's day took place Feb. 8. Some keep it up for a week and some for a month or more. This may be said to be the greatest of all Chinese celebrations both at home and abroad, and while it lasts only unbounded pleasure is sought after and indulged in. When New Year's day arrived, the Chinese farmers scornfully laid aside their hoes and also their Caucasian masticated turkey, duck and other edible delicacies. These agriculturalists do not use strong liquors. They get a quarter or 50 cents they can have at least ten good smokes, while an equivalent in effect to ten big drinks of whiskey. The farmers, however, are cropping this practice gradually, as those who use the drug to any extent become weak, pale and lazy.

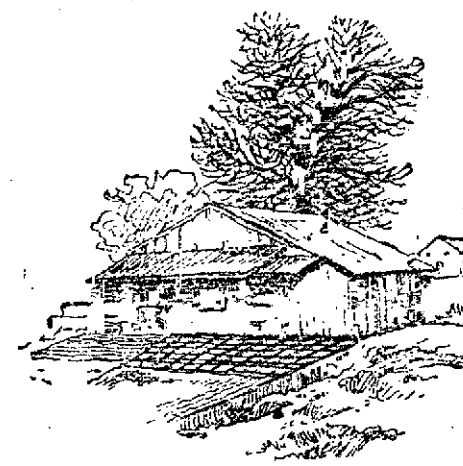
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The irrigation pump is in the center of the field, and a big long rubber hose extends to the circumference of the farm. This is sometimes seen lying coiled among the plants like a huge python. Whenever rain does not come, John attaches the nozzle of this hose to the water supply and for hours at a time pours a steady stream of water on the plants. On another portion of the farm stands a liquid manure tank where the fertilizing ingredients being held in solution are by the same process distributed over the soil. Every grain of seed sown is hand separated and deposited in holes made by the hand. When the seed is planted, John keeps the fertilizers on top. He grows his cucumbers, squashes and other vegetables upside down and trains his vines on poles which are arched toward each other on the hills. It is a treat never to be forgotten to see a Chinese farmer tending his back garden, the artless snipping off the fruit with a pair of shears. Strange as this method of oriental culture may seem to the American farmer, it is worth studying when one sees their crop of radishes grow as big as our average sized turnips and each of their beans weighing almost one-third of a pound. They have a white radish which measures fully 8 inches in length and is from 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter.

Curious Vegetables.

Among the vegetables grown by the Chinese on their Astoria farms is a species of mushroom as hard as stone and as black as ink. These are very expensive. Before being cooked it is necessary to put them 12 hours in water, and when taken out they are soft and swell to twice their former size. Among the other vegetables of their own peculiar cultivation entitled to distinction are the white melon, gourds, parsley, water cresses, beans, gow fo, pong sol and cink gwar.

The leaves of the Chinese water cresses are slender and taper down to a point. The stem is hollow and is used by juvenile Mongolians in the "swallow kingdom" for whistles. The "long sol" is a sort of lettuce, the leaves of which look as if they had been polished, so brilliant is their gloss. Gow fo is a species of garlic which grows in long, pale green spikes. It sells for 25 cents a bunch. The time of the cink gwar season is that of our watermelon, except that it is not so juicy. The lower is a yellow five leaved blossom, and the fruit often weighs 40 pounds. This vegetable costs 65 cents a pound. The Chinese pump-in is in the shape of a light green color, ribbed with stripes of a darker hue. When ripe, the pump-in sells for 80 cents a pound and the Celestial beans and peas for 30 cents.



A CHINESE FARMHOUSE.

Some of the Chinese farmers in Astoria have become so wealthy that they include white men among their farm hands.

A Farmer Home.

The homes of the Chinese farmers consist of a number of little shanties of peculiar architectural design built with the cheapest scoundrels and covered over with tarred paper. The first thing you strike in approaching these shanties, which stand in the center of the farms, is a sort of letter box adorned with a stationary black sign covered with calligraphic figures that look equally like tea chest labels or a prescription for tooth aches. As a piglet, want the inscription means, and says: "No one." "No one" says anything. "No one" is a claim, unmeaning claim when you get down to business.

In the rear of the shanties are the barns and sausage factories, where fowls are kept and pork sausages manufactured. There is no way to see a Chinese rooster about 2 1/2 feet long, with a pound weight hanging from one end of it and a small owl suspended from a string on the other. This is where all the vegetables are weighed before taking them to market. There are no names along the road which enable the weigher to ascertain the quantity of goods which he is sending to the market.

No portion of the cosmopolitan population of Long Island and City presents such a panorama of picturesque anomalies as this colony of Chinese farmers. Their virtue and vice display their characteristics, poverty rears its gaunt head, above the modern of modern wealth, and the grotesque customs of China are nowhere so fully and so far as the habits of these Celestial wanderers.

The peculiarities of these people's "Celestial China" are not confined to the manner of playing poker or to the out of the count, but extend in even a greater degree into his manner of living and doing the soil.

JOSEPH W. GAYAN.

STORIES OF THE FIRST ASTOR.

John Jacob, the Tenant Boy, Not Much Like His Descendants.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—There is probably no family in the world whose members are more averse to being made the target of popular gossip than that founded by the German peasant boy who came to America 113 years ago and began life as a furrier's helper at \$2 a week and sold. And yet the Astors are today the subjects of general comment in two continents, not because any one of that name has ever formed any good deed or striven to uplift in any way his fellow creatures. The causes of these comments are indeed of a very different character.

First, the feeling between the two current branches of the family, headed by William Waldorf and John Jacob, respectively, by reason of which the latter ostentatiously refused to join the former in mourning the death of his wife, and, second, the divorce suit brought by a Coleman Drayton against his wife, who was Augustus Astor before marriage and a sister of John Jacob Astor. Concerning this divorce suit the less said, the better. However, it has brought out one good Astor trait—John Jacob and his mother propose to fight for the sister and her child. This is the first exhibition of that quality which men call "nerve" that has been shown by any of the Astors for a long time. In this regard, the living male representatives of the family are not at all like the founder, John Jacob Astor, for he was a man of nerve at all times. His entire success was achieved by the exercise of nerve. When he left his native Waldorf in Baden, Germany, he had but the equivalent of \$2 in his pocket, and with his nerve and that \$2 he made \$200,000 before his death, thus laying the substantial foundation of one of the greatest fortunes in the world.

Of the original John Jacob Astor many stories are still told. Once, it is said, when he was a passenger on one of his own ships, it seemed likely that the vessel would go to the bottom. As soon as he was satisfied of the extent of the danger he went to his cabin and changed the sailor suit he was wearing for a much better one. To the captain, who asked why he made the change, John Jacob answered:

"If the ship goes down and I am rescued, I shall save the suit, which is more valuable than the other, by wearing it. I am a crown, I shall not want it."

William Astor, father of the present John Jacob Astor, and John Jacob Astor, father of the present William Waldorf, were very brotherly in their conduct toward each other. They inherited equal fortune of their father, William Jacob Astor, and their two other sons, each a duplicate of the other, were just side by side on West Twenty-sixth street. One day John Jacob Astor received a letter postmarked, Gordon, N. Y., addressed to "Mr. Astor." The carrier had evidently decided that such a letter should be delivered to the other brother. But John Jacob failed to recognize the handwriting and in a spirit of courtesy sent it without comment to his brother, William. Hearing of this, John Jacob said to his younger and not being aware that the letter had been sent in from the office next door, sent it back. John Jacob, still courteous, hesitated, and then, yonder the letter to find that it was merely an inquiry from a Gordon farmer who intended shortly to visit New York concerning the price of board at the Astor house.

The courtesy of the brothers in the matter of the letter from the Gordon farmer was imagined. "Mr. Astor" kept the Astor house might be emulated to advantage by the present members of the family.

CHARLES APPLEBY.

THE LATEST.

Ex-President Harrison is confining himself closely to his law practice.

Senator Schure appeared in the senate the other day attired in a Prince Albert suit and a vest of striking yellow.

Mr. Donovan, the only Democratic member of Michigan's legislature, has had a county named after him by his Republican confederates.

Senator Baser of Kansas says that while he is not a church member, yet he has since childhood attended every evening a little prayer that his mother taught him.

Deafened Neumogen, a spectator of New York, who had recently made the collection of butterflies a hobby, had over 100,000 rare and beautiful specimens.

Senator Boettcher of Nebraska is only a few days from a rupture by an ulcer or so, and is now in the United States senate.

Tom Burton of Hart county, Ga., dreamed the night before election that he would be elected treasurer by 230 majority. When the vote was counted, 230 votes was his exact majority.

Colonel Stewart Cary, the Buffalo millionaire and amateur who sought to coach Wright, exhibited at the World's fair, has arranged to run the Buffalo and Niagara falls next summer as a public concern.

Dr. Partridge, the Chicago doctor of track finger, is quoted by a detective wherever he goes. He is frightened and to death at a notice to recover that he does not make when Dr. Partridge is a justice he will be a doctor.

Deacon White of Wall street fame is of the old New York Quaker stock and has been in New York making and losing millions since 1835. His great point is a tenacity of purpose and of not caring whether he is under dog or not.

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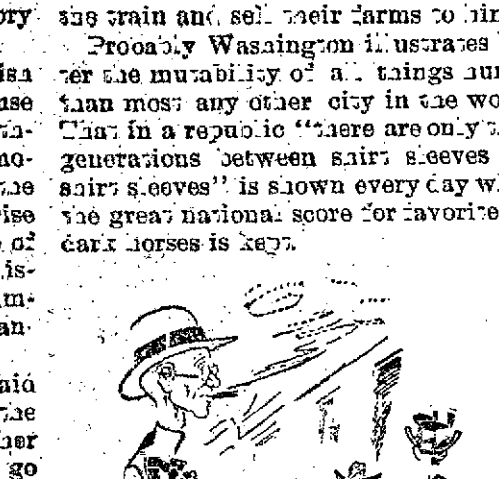
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Among the vegetables grown by the Chinese on their Astoria farms is a species of mushroom as hard as stone and as black as ink. These are very expensive. Before being cooked it is necessary to put them 12 hours in water, and when taken out they are soft and swell to twice their former size. Among the other vegetables of their own peculiar cultivation entitled to distinction are the white melon, gourds, parsley, water cresses, beans, gow fo, pong sol and cink gwar.

The leaves of the Chinese water cresses are slender and taper down to a point. The stem is hollow and is used by juvenile Mongolians in the "swallow kingdom" for whistles. The "long sol" is a sort of lettuce, the leaves of which look as if they had been polished, so brilliant is their gloss. Gow fo is a species of garlic which grows in long, pale green spikes. It sells for 25 cents a bunch. The time of the cink gwar season is that of our watermelon, except that it is not so juicy. The lower is a yellow five leaved blossom, and the fruit often weighs 40 pounds. This vegetable costs 65 cents a pound. The Chinese pump-in is in the shape of a light green color, ribbed with stripes of a darker hue. When ripe, the pump-in sells for 80 cents a pound and the Celestial beans and peas for 30 cents.



A CHINESE FARMHOUSE.

Some of the Chinese farmers in Astoria have become so wealthy that they include white men among their farm hands.

A Farmer Home.

The homes of the Chinese farmers consist of a number of little shanties of peculiar architectural design built with the cheapest scoundrels and covered over with tarred paper. The first thing you strike in approaching these shanties, which stand in the center of the farms, is a sort of letter box adorned with a stationary black sign covered with calligraphic figures that look equally like tea chest labels or a prescription for tooth aches. As a piglet, want the inscription means, and says: "No one." "No one" says anything. "No one" is a claim, unmeaning claim when you get down to business.

In the rear of the shanties are the barns and sausage factories, where fowls are kept and pork sausages manufactured. There is no way to see a Chinese rooster about 2 1/2 feet long, with a pound weight hanging from one end of it and a small owl suspended from a string on the other. This is where all the vegetables are weighed before taking them to market. There are no names along the road which enable the weigher to ascertain the quantity of goods which he is sending to the market.

No portion of the cosmopolitan population of Long Island and City presents such a panorama of picturesque anomalies as this colony of Chinese farmers. Their virtue and vice display their characteristics, poverty rears its gaunt head, above the modern of modern wealth, and the grotesque customs of China are nowhere so fully and so far as the habits of these Celestial wanderers.

STORIES OF THE FIRST ASTOR.

John Jacob, the Tenant Boy, Not Much Like His Descendants.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—There is probably no family in the world whose members are more averse to being made the target of popular gossip than that founded by the German peasant boy who came to America 113 years ago and began life as a furrier's helper at \$2 a week and sold. And yet the Astors are today the subjects of general comment in two continents, not because any one of that name has ever formed any good deed or striven to uplift in any way his fellow creatures. The causes of these comments are indeed of a very different character.

First, the feeling between the two current branches of the family, headed by William Waldorf and John Jacob, respectively, by reason of which the latter ostentatiously refused to join the former in mourning the death of his wife, and, second, the divorce suit brought by a Coleman Drayton against his wife, who was Augustus Astor before marriage and a sister of John Jacob Astor. Concerning this divorce suit the less said, the better. However, it has brought out one good Astor trait—John Jacob and his mother propose to fight for the sister and her child. This is the first exhibition of that quality which men call "nerve" that has been shown by any of the Astors for a long time. In this regard, the living male representatives of the family are not at all like the founder, John Jacob Astor, for he was a man of nerve at all times. His entire success was achieved by the exercise of nerve. When he left his native Waldorf in Baden, Germany, he had but the equivalent of \$2 in his pocket, and with his nerve and that \$2 he made \$200,000 before his death, thus laying the substantial foundation of one of the greatest fortunes in the world.

Of the original John Jacob Astor many stories are still told. Once, it is said, when he was a passenger on one of his own ships, it seemed likely that the vessel would go to the bottom. As soon as he was satisfied of the extent of the danger he went to his cabin and changed the sailor suit he was wearing for a much better one. To the captain, who asked why he made the change, John Jacob answered:

"If the ship goes down and I am rescued, I shall save the suit, which is more valuable than the other, by wearing it. I am a crown, I shall not want it."

William Astor, father of the present John Jacob Astor, and John Jacob Astor, father of the present William Waldorf, were very brotherly in their conduct toward each other. They inherited equal fortune of their father, William Jacob Astor, and their two other sons, each a duplicate of the other, were just side by side on West Twenty-sixth street. One day John Jacob Astor received a letter postmarked, Gordon, N. Y., addressed to "Mr. Astor." The carrier had evidently decided that such a letter should be delivered to the other brother. But John Jacob failed to recognize the handwriting and in a spirit of courtesy sent it without comment to his brother, William. Hearing of this, John Jacob said to his younger and not being aware that the letter had been sent in from the office next door, sent it back. John Jacob, still courteous, hesitated, and then, yonder the letter to find that it was merely an inquiry from a Gordon farmer who intended shortly to visit New York concerning the price of board at the Astor house.

The courtesy of the brothers in the matter of the letter from the Gordon farmer was imagined. "Mr. Astor" kept the Astor house might be emulated to advantage by the present members of the family.

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Dr. Partridge, the Chicago doctor of track finger, is quoted by a detective wherever he goes. He is frightened and to death at a notice to recover that he does not make when Dr. Partridge is a justice he will be a doctor.

Deacon White of Wall street fame is of the old New York Quaker stock and has been in New York making and losing millions since 1835. His great point is a tenacity of purpose and of not caring whether he is under dog or not.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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 WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
 Per annum..... \$1.25 Six months..... .65
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WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,
 Editor and Publisher.

THE GAS FRANCHISE.

The action of the City Council, in postponing till another meeting the consideration of the proposal of the natural gas company, was wise. In the granting of franchises which may become valuable, it is always well not to go too fast.

There are a good many points to be considered on both sides in a matter of this kind. It must be remembered that there is a certain risk about the undertaking to find the gas, and the company which undertakes that risk should have some compensation for it. It would hardly be fair for them to go ahead and spend their money in demonstrating that the gas exists, and then have some other company come in, and with comparative ease, attempt to run them out by competition. In fixing the price of the gas to consumers, also, it is fair to take into consideration the cost of other fuel, such as coal, and the cost in Ohio and Pennsylvania and Indiana. A three-cent rate may be fair there, in some places, although we believe the twenty-five-cent rate is now general in those States, but here a higher rate would only be just.

On the other hand, the city ought to get something for the franchise. The municipal buildings, for instance, might be furnished with gas free of expense to the city. There should be certain restrictions on the company, too, as for instance in regard to the amount of pressure to be allowed in their pipes. A high pressure would be dangerous. In almost every city in which natural gas has been introduced, there have been explosions, which might have been obviated by requiring a low pressure in the mains. There are doubtless other matters of detail which will occur to members of the Council, and which can be incorporated in the franchise.

The main thing, however, is to get the gas, and we hope the City Council will give every proper encouragement to the company which proposes to invest its money in trying to improve this city and add greatly to its attractions as a place of residence.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Senate bill No. 225, introduced by Mr. Hartzell, is a measure which interests the people of the whole State, and before it is voted on it should be discussed, so that our representatives in the legislature may know how their constituents regard it, and be able to vote accordingly.

This bill proposes to do away with nominating conventions of all sorts. The primaries are to be held as elections are held now, and no one can vote at a primary who is not a registered elector on the party official books. The county committee is made a returning board to count the votes and declare the result, and the candidate who has the highest number of votes is to be the candidate of the party.

The object of the bill, apparently, is to make it impossible for any one to manipulate or pack a primary meeting, so as to send to a convention a slated delegation. In Denver, there has been some complaint that the primaries are packed, and that persons not properly entitled to take part in them have been allowed to vote. In this city, where everybody in a precinct primary is known to his neighbors, there can be no packing of improper persons, although of course the men who want a particular delegation sent to a convention can endeavor to get a majority of people at the primary who will vote for the persons as delegates. But if anybody is opposed to the "slate," they have the same privilege of securing a majority of the primary, if they can get it, and of putting in an opposition slate.

This bill ought to be considered on its merits, and entirely without prejudice. It has some good features, as for instance the requirement that every person who votes at the primary must be a registered elector; and in Denver, this provision might keep out of the primaries persons who might otherwise get in, and who ought not to be in.

On the other hand, the bill increases the election machinery, and it seems to us that it lodges a very great power in the hands of the county committee. Then, too, the requirement of party registration might shut out of the primaries a great many good citizens who would not care to register themselves as partisans, but who might be willing to attend a primary of the party as the meeting is now held.

We are not at all sure, either, that the doing away with city and county and State conventions would be a good thing. Conventions are valuable, not only in the political training which they give to those who attend them, but because they bring together people from different parts of the city and county and State, and they get acquainted with one another, and learn to make allowances for one another, and to consider one another's interests. Then, too, there is a certain enthusiasm which is generated by a large political gathering which we regard as valuable, and which we do not think ought to be sacrificed without very good reason.

As a rule, when you increase the ma-

chinery of politics, you throw more power into the hands of politicians; and if the present bill is designed to take power from the politicians, it seems to us very ill-adapted for its purpose. Manipulation would be just as easy under its provisions as it is now, and perhaps easier. The only way to prevent the politicians from controlling nominations is to turn politician yourself, and get a majority on your side; and that can be done, outside of Denver at least, as well under the present as under the proposed law. It seems to us that it would be a good idea to let the Denver people try this plan first, and to amend the bill so that its provisions shall apply only to cities of more than a hundred thousand inhabitants.

DEAD AGAIN.

The President's bill for gold bonds is dead again; and this time it will perhaps stay dead. It ought to be clear even to the densest understanding that the House of Representatives will pass no bill which has the sanction of the executive.

This is rather a remarkable state of affairs, and one which deserves some attention. The bill which was before the House on Thursday was one designed to save the government a large sum of money. The plain question was, whether bonds should be issued by the President, under an old law, at 5% per cent. interest, or whether the President should be authorized by a new law to issue bonds at 3 per cent. On the face of it, it was a plain business proposition, one in which partisanship had no place. For this reason, Mr. Reed and Mr. Payne and some other Republicans supported the bill.

Looked at simply as a business proposition, there is no good reason why the bill should not have passed. It was because the majority did not look at it as a plain business proposition that the bill was beaten.

The reason for the attitude of the majority was stated plainly by Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, the Republican who led the opposition. He alleged that the President, in proposing this measure, was not animated by patriotic motives, but was desirous to unload upon the Congress the responsibility for a scheme by which a syndicate, represented by the President's former law partner, would get a profit of perhaps \$25,000,000. This is most astonishing language to be used about the President of the United States by a member of Congress; but the majority of the House evidently agreed with the speaker, and sat down on the President's plan because of the taint of personal corruption which seemed to them to attach to it. Things have come to a pretty pass when the House of Representatives virtually declares that the President is corruptly interested in a financial transaction of this sort, and more especially when a majority of the party to which the President belongs gives its approval to such a statement.

For ourselves, we do not believe that the President is going to make any money out of this bond deal with the Rothschilds; and we do not think that the President's partner, Mr. Frank Stetson, will make anything more than the legal fees which are justly chargeable for the negotiation of such a large transaction. The editor of The Gazette happens to be personally acquainted with Mr. Stetson, and knows him to be an honorable man. But it is undeniable that the Rothschild syndicate expects to make money on the deal; and there is an apparent lack of delicacy about the employment of one of the firm of lawyers to which the President so recently belonged—although he is not presumably still interested in the profits of the firm—as the counsel for the negotiation of this loan.

As we have said, this is not at all a partisan matter; it is the members of Mr. Cleveland's own party who have negatived his proposition because they did not believe in his honesty. But the defeat for the reasons we have indicated, of a business proposition which on the face of it was so clearly advantageous, is a most extraordinary thing. Never before in American history has such a thing been seen; and we hope it may never be seen again.

PARTISANS AND MUGWUMPS.

There is a very remarkable municipal campaign now under way in Philadelphia. The issue of course is municipal reform; and the queer thing about it is that each side has nominated a man who is about as acceptable to the reform element as his competitor. The Ledger says that Saturday night's meetings demonstrated that the recognized reform element is divided, one part supporting Mr. Warwick and another part Mr. Pattison, each with equal sincerity and equal desire for the city's good. Each candidate has the endorsement of a large number of representative business men, whose motto is that city government is business, not politics; each is a man of irreproachable private character, of experience in public service, and of approval.

Thus far, no Dr. Parkhurst has arisen in Philadelphia to espouse one side with vehemence, and to declare that all the people on the other side are thieves and rascals, and other things that no man but a Dr. Parkhurst could say without swearing. It appears to be mainly an old-fashioned partisan contest. The Republicans have nominated a partisan Republican; the Democrats have nominated a partisan Democrat. The partisans on each side are willing to acknowledge that the candidate of the other side is honest and capable. They differ because one side believes that it is better to have a Mayor who will conduct his administration under Democratic auspices, and the other side believes the Republican auspices are the better. If Pattison is elected, most if not all of his appointees will be Democrats; if Warwick is elected—and we violate no confidence in alleging that the probabilities are in favor of his

election—then the appointees will be mostly Republicans.

This is a state of affairs that must be very unpleasant to the professional mugwump. We guess there are not so many mugwumps in Philadelphia as there are in some other places; but if there are any at all, they must be torn with conflicting emotions. It is of the essence of mugwumpery to believe and to declare that partisanship is a curse; that any man who is a partisan is so either because he is in politics for the profit he can make out of it, or else because he is under the domination of the politician who is in the business for what he can make out of it. The partisan recognizes that the man on the other side may be honest in his partisanship; he recognizes in the other fellow an honorable enemy, who may be, and generally is, almost as good a patriot as himself, and who at least thinks that he is a patriot, and is entitled to his opinion. The first article in the creed of the mugwump is that all the other fellows are wrong; and the second article of his creed is that they are wrong either because they are wicked and base, or because they are ignorant and mean-spirited, and willing to be led by the nose.

There is a lesson in such contests for the people who are not mugwumps; and that is, that it behooves them to show, by the action of the men whom they elect to office, and by their own action, that politics is not as dirty business as the mugwump would have us believe; and that men who are partisans are, not blinded by their partisanship to the bad actions of those who are on the same side with themselves; that rascality is rascality, whether it be found in Democratic Tammany hall or in the Republican Philadelphia gas ring, and that no party can afford to endorse rascality.

Perhaps there is a lesson for the mugwumps, too, but if there is, there is no use in pointing it out, for the mugwumps are not in the learning business.

COLLEGE TAXATION.

Ever since the measure which was passed the other day by the Colorado House of Representatives has been a matter of public interest, The Gazette has protested against the inclusion in any such bill of institutions of learning which are conducted on a non-sectarian basis. The State maintains a university of its own at Boulder. All the people are taxed to support it, and they gladly contribute their share to its maintenance, because they believe in public education. They believe that one of the first duties of the State is to provide an education for all which will make better citizens of the children of the State. But this university, while it is the only one which is directly under State control, is not the only one which is doing good work for the State, and helping to make good citizens out of its young men and women. Colorado College is doing the same sort of work, and so is Denver University, and so is Del Norte College, and so are other institutions. So far as these institutions are unsectarian, admitting all who apply at their doors, of whatever religious belief or want of belief, and giving instruction which also is not directly sectarian, it seems to us that they are worthy objects of State aid; and so far as the principle of the thing is concerned, we see no special objection to granting them a direct subsidy from the State treasury. This cannot be done, because it is unconstitutional; but they can be, and have been for years, exempted from taxation.

A communication from President Slocum in another column shows that our contributor of yesterday was wrong in saying that the property of Colorado College would be taxed only three thousand dollars under the proposed law. Dr. Slocum made his figures carefully when he set the amount at at least ten thousand dollars. The college holds a large amount of property, and most of it is entirely unproductive, and is held for the needs of the future. To tax it now would be to cripple, if not to kill, the institution altogether.

For these reasons, we have maintained that the present bill, unless its provisions are greatly modified, so as to exempt colleges and schools which are not sectarian, ought to be beaten, and we have used whatever influence we possess to that end. We have reason to believe that the bill will either be greatly changed, or else killed entirely, in the Senate. The Senate committee to which it has been referred is certainly in favor of the exemption of colleges; and it is possible that a unanimous report against this part of the bill may be secured.

As for the rest of the bill—the part relating to church property—the probabilities seem to be rather in favor of its passage. We hope, however, that it will be so modified as to put forward a year at least the time when its provisions are to go into operation.

Right here there is one point which was alluded to in some of the communications which have been printed in The Gazette, but which has not been made clear. Under the present law, on y so much of the property of any church as is occupied and used for religious purposes is properly exempt; but in practice, so far as we have been able to find out, the exemption has been extended to all church property, whatever purpose it may have been used for. That, we think, is one reason why the present bill has been introduced.

But whatever becomes of that part of the bill which relates to church property, the part which relates to unsectarian schools and colleges should be defeated, and we think it will be.

WILLIAM M. TAYLOR.

The death of Dr. William M. Taylor comes as a personal blow to many who only knew the famous preacher through his books or his sermons. He was so

much of himself into those books and sermons, they are so vital with his personality, the beating of that great heart is so discernable in what the man wrote, that his readers have felt for him a personal affection which is rarely given to any but near and dear friends.

Of all the great preachers of his time in New York Dr. Taylor was to our taste the most satisfactory, and the most profitable. His sermons were always simple in construction; they were generally short; there was one leading idea strongly brought out and enforced; and they were delivered with such a tremendous earnestness, with such a fire and force, with such an apparent personal interest in every man and woman in front of the preacher, that their effect was doubled by the manner of their delivery.

When the present writer was a reporter on New York, he had occasion more than once to interview Dr. Taylor; and the impression made from the pupil's standpoint in construction; they were generally short; there was one leading idea strongly brought out and enforced; and they were delivered with such a tremendous earnestness, with such a fire and force, with such an apparent personal interest in every man and woman in front of the preacher, that their effect was doubled by the manner of their delivery.

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Dr. Taylor was a great man; and what is more and better, he was a good man; and the world is the poorer for his loss.

A TOTAL COLLAPSE.

The utter collapse of the administration in its endeavor to get the Congress to authorize the issue of new bonds is one of the most remarkable political events of this end of the century and the more one thinks of it, the more remarkable it is. Here is a legislative body which has a majority of a hundred of the same party to which the President and his cabinet belong. Here is a condition of the finances confronting the country every one sees to be anomalous and wrong. Here is an administration which has been accustomed to put through the House every measure which it introduced, and which had with it the committee on rules, so that it could shut off debate at any time, and did shut it off. Here is a plan to improve the finances which has been presented three times, with different phases, with all the backing which the administration could give it by personal effort, by the active lobbying of the Secretary of the Treasury, by two special messages from the President, and by the use of patronage as far as possible; and yet the plan is ignominiously rejected by a majority vote of the party to which the President belongs.

It seems probable that the deal made with the Rothschild syndicate was made at a rate of interest higher than was necessary in order to coerce the House into acceptance of the last measure which emanated from the White House. The Outlook for this week, which inclines to favor Mr. Cleveland whenever that is possible, asserts, and comes near to demonstrating by figures, that this negotiation was made at a rate which will give to the syndicate which takes the bonds several unnecessary millions of profit. What this was done for does not appear, unless it was to coerce the House into accepting the measure. For the issue of 3 per cent. bonds is a very serious proposition, and we can see in that some members of the administration were peculiarly interested in the "rate-off" on the deal, and that assumption is too violent, we think, to be entertained even by a Republican partisan.

Altogether this is a very remarkable situation, and one which we should think might have some lessons even for so obstinate a man as Mr. Cleveland.

TWO-STATE REPORTS.

The fourth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Colorado is the most effective argument we have ever seen for the abolition of the bureau making the report. It is the most ridiculous and outrageously padded document we have ever seen issued from the office of any Secretary of State. It is nothing but a go for the compiler and the State printer. It is of no value to anybody. It is simply an excuse for spending a lot of money. The real report is on pages 50 and 51, and contains about 500 words. The gist of it is as follows: "It is to be regretted that the wealth-producers of the State, while complaining of the unequal distribution of wealth, will not furnish the facts necessary to prove that they are unjustly dealt with. Yet such is the case. Out of some 1500 banks distributed by the agents of this bureau, intended to show the annual in-

come and expenses of the workers of Colorado, but seven have been returned to this office; thus the principal object for which this department has labored during the past year has been defeated by the indifference of the workers for whose benefit the bureau was created."

But Mr. McClees and his deputy were bound to make up a big report; and as they had no facts or figures about Colorado, they turned to the Federal census, and made up a lot of tables from that. Then they ransacked the labor reports of other States, and even of other countries, and incorporated hundreds of pages of stuff from them in their volume. Thus we have, on page 416 and following, a number of addresses made at the World's Labor congress during the World's Fair at Chicago; on page 441, we have a report on "Laundries in Great Britain;" on page 432, we have an article taken from The Arena, by Professor Frank Parsons, on "The Philosophy of Mutualism;" on page 429, we have an extract from the minority report of the British labor commission of two years ago; on page 426, we have an extract from the report of the department of labor of New Zealand; on page 406, there is an account of "How They Check Useless Litigation in Norway," and there are scores of pages more which are taken up in the same way, with matter which is entirely useless for any practical purpose, and which has been inserted simply to give the printers and the compiler a bigger job.

On page 198, there begin 40 pages of statistical prices of farm labor in two centuries. Beginning on page 62, there are 90 pages of statistical matter showing wages of workmen of various occupations in all the States of the American union for thirty years back. All this matter was no doubt intended to be paid for at regular rates for setting tabular matter, namely, from 4 to 8 prices.

The whole thing is a fraud on the State, and was intended so to be. We have never seen so flagrant a case of jobbery in the matter of printing State reports.

Another report has reached us at the same time, which is a very different affair—the report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. This too is padded, to some extent, for half of it is taken up with a report of the State conference, including all the papers that were read at that gathering, most of which might have been omitted with advantage. But the bulk of the report is occupied with matter that properly pertains to the work of the board, and some of this matter is valuable. The report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics takes up 471 pages; while the Charities and Corrections report makes a volume of only 313 pages including the index. We have no space in this article to speak of the recommendations of the Board of Charities—we have only instanced this report here to contrast it with the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. We do not know whether the State printers have yet been paid for this job of McClees and his deputy; we do know that they ought not to be paid for it.

WANTED—A BUILDING INSPECTOR.

The matter of the Exchange Bank building, which was passed upon by the City Council at its last meeting, makes it more evident than ever that we need a competent building inspector in this city. The city engineer is competent, it is true, but he has plenty of other work to do, and ought not to be charged with this, in addition to his already great responsibilities.

The best way to get a building inspector is to become a city of the first class. Our views on that subject have already been expressed, but further reflection has only strengthened our conviction that the law ought to stand as it is, and allow this city to take its place after the next census as a first class city.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

News comes from Washington that there is some uneasiness felt for fear the Congress may not get through with the appropriation bills before the time for adjournment. We must say that we do not share in this uneasiness at all. We think that it would be a good thing for the country if the Congress should fail to get through with those bills in time for adjournment. In fact, we are not sure that it is not the duty of the Republicans in Congress purposely to delay the appropriation bills so as not to get through with them.

This country has had some experience with Mr. Cleveland in intermissions of Congress, and the experience is not at all reassuring. It was in a recess of Congress that he nullified the silver purchase law; it was in a recess of Congress that he attempted to reseat on her throne the abandoned wretch who had been Queen of the Hawaiian Islands. It was in a recess of Congress that he began to issue gold bonds to meet the current expenses of the government. What he might do in another recess nobody knows; but he would be pretty sure to do something that the great majority of the people of the United States do not want to have done. He might, for instance, send a naval vessel to Hawaii, with instructions to oust the present government if it persists in carrying out the sentence of death passed upon the men who were convicted of treason in the late endeavor to reseat the ex-Queen on her throne. He might tell the British Ambassador that the United States would only be too glad to have the British government construct its Hawaiian cable. He might withdraw altogether from Samoa, and give up the right of the United States to maintain a coaling station there. He might sell a large gold bond to a syndicate of his foreign friends at 10 per cent. below the market price. In fact, there are so many things he might do, that we consider it altogether unsafe for the Congress to adjourn, and leave the country at his mercy for nine long months.

The Washington correspondents all say that the President has now given up the idea of calling an extra session, preferring to run the country alone, and without the assistance of a body which is likely to be so recalcitrant to his mandates. We have no doubt that this is true. But if the appropriation bills are not passed at this session, the President will have to call an extra session, whether he wants to or not; and under the present conditions, we think that would be about the best thing that could happen. It seems to us to be the duty of the Congress to keep a very stout string hitched to Mr. Cleveland for the rest of his term.

Justice Jackson, of the United States Supreme Court, is in such a state of health that it is not probable that he will be able to go on the bench again; and this fact has led to a good deal of speculation in Washington as to his probable successor. Among the names mentioned as one which the President is likely to send in is that of Secretary Gresham. Perhaps Mr. Cleveland would like to give a post for life to the Secretary who has carried out his foreign policy with so much devotion; but we scarcely think there is any probability that the Senate would confirm Gresham; for the objections to him are certainly much greater than they were to Horblower. We hope that Mr. Cleveland will nominate Gresham, so that the Senate may get a crack at him. Another name that is mentioned is that of Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, who will be out of a job in two weeks, and who has exhibited a devotion to the President's personal policy as great as that of any other man in public life. We do not know whether Mr. Wilson could be confirmed or not. Probably all the Democrats would vote for him, and he might get enough Republican votes to carry him through, although the Republicans might feel that it was unwise to put any man on the Supreme Court bench who has showed such unvarying hostility to American interests whenever they have seemed to come in conflict with British interests. There is another Justice of the court who may retire at any time he pleases, because he has reached the age limit—Justice Field; but it is a perfectly safe prediction that Justice Field will not retire while Mr. Cleveland is in the White House and has the naming of his successor. He is a Democrat, but he would much rather leave the naming of his successor to a Republican President than let Mr. Cleveland have it.

In making his appointments, the new Mayor of New York is thought to have thrown down the gage of battle to Mr. Thomas C. Platt; for the principal appointment, that is, the one which carries with it the greatest power of patronage, was given to Mr. William Brookfield, who was recently defeated for the chairmanship of the Republican county committee by Mr. Edward Lauterbach. Mr. Brookfield is a good fighter, and will probably use all the power of his office to build up the Union League branch of the Republican party in the city at the expense of the regular organization. Some Democrats are jubilant over the prospect, believing that the dissensions in the Republican party will now be so great that the Democracy may regain control of the State at the next election. We trust this result may not follow. It is altogether possible that the result of a local contest like this may be to keep all Republicans interested in politics, so that there will be more Republican votes than ever at the election to be held next fall.

Our German cable letter on Sunday morning was especially interesting. Evidently the Germans, with the exception of the radical Social Democrats, are decidedly in favor of bimetalism. Now if the Conservatives get in office at the coming election in Great Britain the prospects for international bimetalism will be brighter than they have been any time since 1873.

Four years ago, when the Fifty-first Congress was in session, a bill was passed in the Senate authorizing the construction of a cable to Hawaii; but the House failed to concur, and the project was not actively undertaken. After the fourth of March, there will be no danger that the House will refuse to vote for such a cable.

The Denver News has found out at last where it stands on the bill to tax churches and colleges. Yesterday morning it came out against the bill. The Republican is still silent.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

W. J. HARRIS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

MINES AND STOCKS.

CLAUDE SACHS.....Mining Editor

SILVER.....8.00% LEAD.....83.00

COLORADO SPRINGS EXCHANGE.

First Call.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 19.—There was a great improvement in the amount of business transacted this morning when comparison is made with Monday. The busy stocks were Bob Lee, A. J., Mollie, Portland, Union and Work. The silvers were not only active but strong as will be seen by the closing bids. Both the stocks sold at higher figures than these during the course of the call. There was no change in the quotation on Union though the stock is in good demand above it, there being sales this morning at 11% and 11 1/2. Portland is just a little bit stronger than at the close of yesterday, selling this morning at 50 1/2 and 51. No considerable amount of the stock is offered at any figure. The heavy sales of the day were all made at \$1.50 per 100. The heavy selling caused the price to drop to \$1 per 100 bid. Fanny Rawlings is stronger than the bid price would indicate as the sale was made at 64 while the bid quotation is much below this. Work, 200 shares were offered at 2 1/2 and were soon taken up, and the specimen sale were all made at 2 1/2.

Bid. As'd. Sales.

Alameda	1 1/2	2	
Anaconda	3 1/2	10	
Argentine-Juniata	60	60	2300
Bob Lee	60	60	2300
Consolidated	1 1/2	1 1/2	
C. O. D.	2 1/2	5	
Crescent & Cripple Creek	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Franklin	60	60	2300
Fanny Rawlings	60	60	2300
Gold and Globe	1 1/2	5	
Isabella	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Mt. Rosa	2 1/2	5	
Mollie Gibson	9 1/2	10	100
Pharmacist	5	5 1/2	250
Specimen	2 1/2	2 1/2	200
Summit	8 1/2	9	
Union	1 1/2	1 1/2	250
Work	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000

Second Call.

The second call was a very dull affair, only four stocks were traded in and total did not reach 500 shares. Over half the trading was in Argentinum which was quite lively at 68 at which figure 3000 shares were sold. The closing bid was 67 and the stock appeared to be in pretty good demand at that figure. Mollie Gibson was again among the traders and sold at 9 1/2 and 10, the lowest of these two quotations being the bid price at the close of the call. The closing bid was 10 1/2 and the stock was sold at 10 1/2 with more wanted at the same price, the lowest offered being two cents better than that. The other trader was Gold and Globe which was surprisingly strong. The two blocks that were sold brought 5 and at one time there was a bid for another thousand at the same price though it was not repeated at the close of the call, hence the lower quotation. Though there was no trading in Union it was only due to the high price at which the stock was held as the bid was 1 1/2 for the stock which did not result in any business being done. Several attempts were made to get together on Anaconda but they were all ineffectual. The total sales for the day were 4,400.

Alameda	1 1/2	2	
Anaconda	3 1/2	10	
Argentine-Juniata	60	60	2300
Bob Lee	60	60	2300
Consolidated	1 1/2	1 1/2	
C. O. D.	2 1/2	5	
Crescent & Cripple Creek	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Franklin	60	60	2300
Fanny Rawlings	60	60	2300
Gold and Globe	1 1/2	5	
Isabella	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Mt. Rosa	2 1/2	5	
Mollie Gibson	9 1/2	10	100
Pharmacist	5	5 1/2	250
Specimen	2 1/2	2 1/2	200
Summit	8 1/2	9	
Union	1 1/2	1 1/2	250
Work	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000

Separate Sales.

The separate sales for the first call were: A. J., 1500 at 68; Bob Lee, 23,000 at \$1.50 per 100; Fanny Rawlings, 500 at 64; Mollie, 100 at 10 1/2 and 100 at 10; Portland, 500 at 50 1/2 and 51; Specimen, 200 at 2 1/2; Union, 1200 at 1 1/2 and 1500 at 1 1/2; Work, 4000 at 2 1/2. For the second call they were: A. J., 2000 at 68; Fanny, 100 at 64; Gold and Globe, 1000 at 5; Mollie Gibson, 200 at 9 1/2, 200 at 10 1/2 and 200 at 10.

The Denver Pil.

Denver, Feb. 19.—Things were in a very dull state here this morning. Only five stocks were traded in and the highest seller was again Bangkok with 5000 shares, the total sales amounting to 16,000. In spite of the small amount of trading there were several stocks in favor, but the bidding was not strong enough to catch any considerable amount of stock. For instance Gold and Globe was very strong at 4 1/2 bid but a couple of points better than that was asked for it. Mollie Gibson was in good demand at 9 1/2. The 200 shares were sold at 10 1/2 and 100 at 10. Work has 4000 shares at 2 1/2 and Anaconda 3000 at 3 1/2. The heavy seller Bangkok went at 22 with the closing quotation varying half a cent each way from it.

Bid. As'd. Sales.

Amity	60	1 1/2	
Anaconda	3 1/2	10	
A. O. A.	60	60	2300
Bangkok	2 1/2	2 1/2	6000
Zig Six	10	10 1/2	
Boston & Idaho Tun.	20	20 1/2	
Forepaugh	40	40 1/2	
Gold Standard	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Gold and Globe	4 1/2	4 1/2	1000
Justice	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Mollie Gibson	9 1/2	10	200
Mt. Rosa	2 1/2	5	
Pharmacist	4 1/2	5 1/2	
Work	2 1/2	2 1/2	4000

The curb sales, which included some heavy off board trading in Bangkok, were as follows: Bankers, 5000 at \$2 per 100; Argentinum, 500 at 67 1/2; Bangkok, 1000 at 2 1/2, 1000 at 2 1/2 and 5000 at 2 1/2.

The Denver Mint.

Special to the Gazette: Denver, Feb. 19.—Receipts at the local mint to-day were again very light and a peculiar feature about it was that the total deposits were of exactly the same weight as on Monday, the day previous. The new camp of Crestone in Sumac county sent in 5 ounces, and Gilpin 41 ounces. The Revenue mine at Boulder was responsible for 30 ounces and New Mexico sent a deposit of 7 ounces. A much better day is looked for to-morrow, as it is understood that Gilpin will be hand from to advantage.

Curb Sales.

Golden Dale was again the active stock on the curb yesterday and outside of it the brokers had but few sales to report as will be seen by the sales column below. Antlers Park Regent was again in the list of traders. There appears to be quite a demand for this stock this week, but then it is hard to obtain at the present low quotations. The other traders were rather an unusual lot and included World, Star of the West, Bankers, Keystone and Granite Hill.

The following quotations are given as reported to The Gazette from the best authorities obtainable in each case:

Low. High. Sales.	
Addie E.	1 1/2
Aola	1 1/2
Adele	1 1/2
Anchorage-Leland	1 1/2
Bankers	1 1/2
Blue Bell	1 1/2
Black Diamond	1 1/2
Broken Hill	1 1/2
Ben Hur	1 1/2
Bull Hill Apex	1 1/2
Buckhorn	1 1/2
Calumet	1 1/2
Champion	1 1/2
Combination	1 1/2
Columbine	1 1/2
Colo. City & Manitou	1 1/2
Copper Mountain	1 1/2
Enterprise	1 1/2
Essex	1 1/2
Europe	1 1/2
Free Coinage	1 1/2
Garfield-Grouse	1 1/2
Golden Dale	1 1/2
Gold King	1 1/2
Granite Hill	1 1/2
Gold Standard	1 1/2
Gould	1 1/2
Granite Hill	1 1/2
Goldstone	1 1/2
Isadore	1 1/2
Keystone	1 1/2
Lottie Gibson	1 1/2
Ladessa	1 1/2
Lemhi	1 1/2
Monarch	1 1/2
Mt. Rosa	1 1/2
Mollie Gibson	1 1/2
Pharmacist	1 1/2
Specimen	1 1/2
Summit	1 1/2
Union	1 1/2
Work	1 1/2

Golden Dale Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Golden Dale company, held in the head office of the company, room 11, yesterday, was very successful and attended and created a great amount of interest. Those present were as follows: F. H. Pettigall, H. P. Lillibridge, A. B. Noxon, Berry & Gorman, O. W. Spicer, H. L. Held, W. W. Williams, D. M. O'Brien, J. C. Couch, J. H. Spicer, R. D. Weir, W. S. Reynolds, E. B. Grosskreutz, R. C. Sheldon, J. H. Thompson, L. A. Civill, H. Gardner, Charles F. Potter, A. A. Young and W. K. Sinton. Mr. Lillibridge was elected to the chair and the routine business gone through by the reading of a brief report by the secretary of the company, in which he explained that an expert accountant had been employed to examine the accounts of the company. Mr. J. C. Couch, ex-general manager, explained his position to the meeting and stated that he had filed adverse suits against The Thessa, Ormond, Pocahontas, Cut Diamond and Phoenix claims which conflict with the company's Gold Knob claim. The suits are now pending. He also stated that the A. A. R. had been sold under a foreclosure for the sum of \$1,000.

The number of shares represented at the meeting was 1,734,287, out of a total of 2,000,000. Of this number Mr. Pettigall owned 1,346,226.

After the meeting had been determined the election of directors was proceeded with with the following result: F. H. Pettigall, W. S. Reynolds, H. P. Lillibridge, A. McCormack, L. D. Weir, David Elliott, A. B. Noxon, L. A. Civill and J. K. Goudy.

A check of \$2,000 for the company's Gold Knob claim was then read from the Portland Town and Mineral company. The directors were authorized to accept the offer, as it will release the company of three adverse suits and an indemnity to the A. A. R. claim. The time for which has nearly expired. The company is to receive \$1,500 cash and \$500 as soon as the receiver's receipt for the claim is obtained.

With regard to the over issue of stock Mr. Potter made quite a telling speech on the matter and it resulted in the following resolution being passed: "Resolved, That the directors and officers of this company be fully authorized, empowered and requested to at once employ counsel and take such action, both criminally and civil, as they may deem necessary to protect the interests of the company and punish the offenders of the law."

The A. A. R. is to be easy, to responsible parties.

Immediately following the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting, the new year directors met and proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, resulting as follows: F. H. Pettigall, vice-president, H. P. Lillibridge; A. B. Noxon, secretary and treasurer; Alex. McCormack, manager; J. K. Goudy, attorney.

Weekly Letter Extracts.

The following report on the affairs of the Isabella company for the month of January is taken from the weekly market letter of Messrs. Doubleday, Rope & Co.: "The Isabella Gold Mining company's returns for January are satisfactory. They showed 210 tons of ore to the smelters, which netted them \$15,462.67. Two hundred and thirty-six tons were treated at the mills and netted them \$1,400.10. They also received a small amount in royalties from lessees being worked on the Smuggler and Bryn Mawr claims. The mining expenses amounted to \$3,745.95, which leaves a gross net profit to the company for January of \$8,664.94. The trust notes against the company have been reduced to \$37,000, and there is a balance of \$3,000 to the

company's credit at the bank, which leaves a total indebtedness of \$34,000. It is expected that good returns will be shortly received from the lease being worked on the Smuggler claim, as there is every reason to believe that the vein, which has yielded the Victor such large returns, continues just as rich through the Smuggler claim."

The following summary of the past week's trading on 'change is from the weekly market letter of the Woods Investment company: "The week opened with an increase in business on 'change, to be credited mainly to a few stocks on the list, the remainder recording only a small number of sales. The fact that trading continues to be almost entirely local, with a very limited number of outside orders at 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2, 41 1/2, 42 1/2, 43 1/2, 44 1/2, 45 1/2, 46 1/2, 47 1/2, 48 1/2, 49 1/2, 50 1/2, 51 1/2, 52 1/2, 53 1/2, 54 1/2, 55 1/2, 56 1/2, 57 1/2, 58 1/2, 59 1/2, 60 1/2, 61 1/2, 62 1/2, 63 1/2, 64 1/2, 65 1/2, 66 1/2, 67 1/2, 68 1/2, 69 1/2, 70 1/2, 71 1/2, 72 1/2, 73 1/2, 74 1/2, 75 1/2, 76 1/2, 77 1/2, 78 1/2, 79 1/2, 80 1/2, 81 1/2, 82 1/2, 83 1/2, 84 1/2, 85 1/2, 86 1/2, 87 1/2, 88 1/2, 89 1/2, 90 1/2, 91 1/2, 92 1/2, 93 1/2, 94 1/2, 95 1/2, 96 1/2, 97 1/2, 98 1/2, 99 1/2, 100 1/2, 101 1/2, 102 1/2, 103 1/2, 104 1/2, 105 1/2, 106 1/2, 107 1/2, 108 1/2, 109 1/2, 110 1/2, 111 1/2, 112 1/2, 113 1/2, 114 1/2, 115 1/2, 116 1/2, 117 1/2, 118 1/2, 119 1/2, 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453 1/2, 454 1/2, 455 1/2, 456 1/2, 457 1/2, 458 1/2, 459 1/2, 460 1/2, 461 1/2, 462 1/2, 463 1/2, 464 1/2, 465 1/2, 466 1/2, 467 1/2, 468 1/2, 469 1/2, 470 1/2, 471 1/2, 472 1/2, 473 1/2, 474 1/2, 475 1/2, 476 1/2, 477 1/2, 478 1/2, 479 1/2, 480 1/2, 481 1/2, 482 1/2, 483 1/2, 484 1/2, 485 1/2, 486 1/2, 487 1/2, 488 1/2, 489 1/2, 490 1/2, 491 1/2, 492 1/2, 493 1/2, 494 1/2, 495 1/2, 496 1/2, 497 1/2, 498 1/2, 499 1/2, 500 1/2, 501 1/2, 502 1/2, 503 1/2, 504 1/2, 505 1/2, 506 1/2, 507 1/2, 508 1/2, 509 1/2, 510 1/2, 511 1/2, 512 1/2, 513 1/2, 514 1/2, 515 1/2, 516 1/2, 517 1/2, 518 1/2, 519 1/2, 520 1/2, 521 1/2, 522 1/2, 523 1/2, 524 1/2, 525 1/2, 526 1/2, 527 1/2, 528 1/2, 529 1/2, 530 1/2, 531 1/2, 532 1/2, 533 1/2, 534 1/2, 535 1/2, 536 1/2, 537 1/2, 538 1/2, 539 1/2, 540 1/2, 541 1/2, 542 1/2, 543 1/2, 544 1/2, 545 1/2, 546 1/2, 547 1/2, 548 1/2, 549 1/2, 550 1/2, 551 1/2, 552 1/2, 553 1/2, 554 1/2, 555 1/2, 556 1/2, 557 1/2, 558 1/2, 559 1/2, 560 1/2, 561 1/2, 562 1/2, 563 1/2, 564 1/2, 565 1/2, 566 1/2, 567 1/2, 568 1/2, 569 1/2, 570 1/2, 571 1/2, 572 1/2, 573 1/2, 574 1/2, 575 1/2, 576 1/2, 577 1/2, 578 1/2, 579 1/2, 580 1/2, 581 1/2, 582 1/2, 583 1/2, 584 1/2, 585 1/2, 586 1/2, 587 1/2, 588 1/2, 589 1/2, 590 1/2, 591 1/2, 592 1/2, 593 1/2, 594 1/2, 595 1/2, 596 1/2, 597 1/2, 598 1/2, 599 1/2, 600 1/2, 601 1/2, 602 1/2, 603 1/2, 604 1/2, 605 1/2, 606 1/2, 607 1/2, 608 1/2, 609 1/2, 610 1/2, 611 1/2, 612 1/2, 613 1/2, 614 1/2, 615 1/2, 616 1/2, 617 1/2, 618 1/2, 619 1/2, 620 1/2, 621 1/2, 622 1/2, 623 1/2, 624 1/2, 625 1/2, 626 1/2, 627 1/2, 628 1/2, 629 1/2, 630 1/2, 631 1/2, 632 1/2, 633 1/2, 634 1/2, 635 1/2, 636 1/2, 637 1/2, 638 1/2, 639 1/2, 640 1/2, 641 1/2, 642 1/2, 643 1/2, 644 1/2, 645 1/2, 646 1/2, 647 1/2, 648 1/2, 649 1/2, 650 1/2, 651 1/2, 652 1/2, 653 1/2, 654 1/2, 655 1/2, 656 1/2, 657 1/2, 658 1/2, 659 1/2, 660 1/2, 661 1/2, 662 1/2, 663 1/2, 664 1/2, 665 1/2, 666 1/2, 667

—G—AVDARY.

Mr. Noah Brooks was one of the best-known newspaper men in Washington during war times and

"There was almost nothing which a white person could do in that country. This man could neither remove his business nor support himself. He must be dependent on his friends, and that was why he could do nothing for him. (8) He was poor; a white man would have been a farmer."

the base Charge Again, this Character - 2. "And this Charge as ref. in, saying, "this question grew out of the fact that it was the common union among the Jews that every round and a misfortune was the direct result of some special sin. "What did

In this man, or his parents?²⁷
The disciple's question brings up the
question discussed by the friends of
Jesus. They assumed that all suffering
was punishment of sin, for how can a
God send suffering upon the good?
To do so would be tantamount to

What punishes the innocent? For to see are that he was innocent, while suffering so bitterly, was to charge God with injustice. There is this truth in their argument, that sin always results in suffering, and that some suffering is the fruit of sin. But the belief that every affliction is the fruit of sin is a very dangerous one.

for some special sin, and that we can
conquer the more, and spiritual con-
quering of any person by the carnalities
will be a great aim, or by the outward suc-
cess and blessings that crown his days,
and to several great evils; (3) to
the barrenness and spiritual barrenness; (4) to

inevitable treatment of others, and to be content and despair on the part of the afflicted, instead of earning the lessons affliction is intended to teach.

is not the cause of the blindness. Our Lord does not deny the existence of sin in the father in this man or in his parents.—
 2d. For some men, sin comes in through a violent act, such as in the case of the man born blind. In this case, the sin came in to the world, but in any case, this blindness was not the

Carly: The light of the World. The
glory of the world is the sun, and the
light in a person is a person. A person of what
Jesus is coming in the world. The
sun is one of three things,
from one another world.

ny as to the engin^g of the waves of
like they are compos^d. (c) Light
waves. Nearly all the light we receive
comes from the sun. Even the moon-
light is but reflected sunlight. Even
then we are in the shade, or in the
house, where we cannot see the sun.

When the light we receive is sunlight, dispersed from the particles in the air, reflected from the things around us, even the light of our lamps and gas burners is but sunlight which has been stored up in the earth. So is that a our solar light,"

from what ever sources it seems to come really from God. Our white sunlight is really composed of thousands of colors, shades and tints, which give the eye with a beauty. Such variety is in the pure light from Christ, reflected from our manifold natures, needs and surroundings. The light shines over

farther than the sun, the source of light and heat, the source of power and life. The stars that warm us and that are the source of power are

from the wood of coal in which the
material of the sun has been stored. Such
God's love to us in Jesus Christ,
bringing cheer, warmth and blessing.
Chemical rays, which act upon
plants, and cause the movements of
the leaves. These rays are in a sense the

source of life, the instrumentality of which is the source of our spiritual life. Light, love and life all come from him, as the bringer of light and truth, from the Father of lights.

"O the ming, O the spirit. The
 business, O the heaven, hope, right
 gives life, which is the
 of men. There is no object so
 in the, in the air, will no more
 beaming. "Light is God's best
 laughter." There is "an ocean of light."

over an ocean of darkness. The Conflict of Light and Darkness. The best seeds can be misinterpreted and so on. (2) is one trying to treat over human rules and standards, another to disobey the Word of God. (3) The fruits are the best whether we are sent of God.

American Industries.
The United States has the agricultural earnings of \$3,490,000,000; the earnings from manufactures, \$390,000,000; from mines, \$480,000,000; from transportation, \$1,155,000,000; from dumping, \$60,000,000; from banking,

WILDE'S VIEWS ON WOMAN.

A woman's life revolves on curves of
 nations

A woman whose size in curves is 7%
 ever knows more about morality

For so well-dressed a woman, Mrs. McCreedy, you have no ornaments of common sense.

When into a wonderful instinct a lot of things, they can discover anything except to own this.

Women who have common sense are so

Sure were too much rage, last night and
such enough clothes. This is always
a lot of gossip," it women.—Ozgar
the "An Lee husband."

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

In a Franklin street who's-a-house
 ckers was busy at work over a big
 door when a pig man was come in
 your softly approached him and said,
 "Do you want any rat'soling cones?"
 The other looked up in surprise and
 said, "Why do you ask?"

"We, sir, iz your shoes need it, we have an' a sole 'em and have 'em back again in an hour, and it-- cost you only 50 cents."

"Make my shoes away. - guess not!"

"Oh, that's a right. - have a pair more that you can wear."

"Let's see them."

The man unrolled from a sheet of newspaper two very large shoes and said, "Here they are."

"Great Scott, they're big!"

"Yes, sir, they're at any kind of a size."

Now, you give me your shoes,

...have 'em as good as and back
in less than no time." As his men really needed the repairs, the crew took them off and put on a
their taken from the newspaper. They
were at least No. 12, but that made
very little difference so long as he

didn't have to slow down to any one. Within two minutes after his shoes were taken away the clerk sagged along and said: "By George, - never saw one of 'em that fellow sawwinder. He did that merely to get possession of 's shoes."

ust then to her open, and two young women stepped inside. One was a relative of the senior partner. The clerk slipped down from his stool to go forward and meet them, and just as his finger struck the floor he remembered the does and hesitated.

"Come here," said she. "Where's waste as set in front of his feet and wave in return."

"I want to leave a message for him. I'm going to have a moment." There was no time for it. He came out from behind the door to wash his face, and the two girls, who were sitting in concert, burst out laughing. He tried to laugh, but couldn't. Sent a message out from behind the door.

Some repairs made—wearing these meaning," he explained, and they went into another spasm of laughter. "After while, with many giggles, he was introduced to the new girl, who had taken the unwarrantable liberty of going at him before she met his ac-

The young women went away, still arguing between themselves, and he hurried back to his cell thoroughly miserable, knowing that he had made himself ridiculous. Then another case was placed into his compartment and saw

“Did you let the fellow take your shoes away?” he was asked. “Why, you’re a sucker.” He believed it. When the assistant manager came around a few minutes later, the clerk kept his feet under the desk. Was there ever

man in such a predicament? The woman in the crowd won't get home without having a crowd follow him. But he was mistaken. The shoes came back nicely packed in the store's safe, and the man received the pair "warranted to fit any customer". The said woman'd be around occasionally.

How to Catch Them.
 "We's all very well, to talk about 'em," said the clerk. "You needn't come," said the clerk. "You've ruined my prospects."—**Cal-ago Record.**

...ing bones of \$0.00 each," remarked Mr. Duane, "but that is not the way. I induce women to buy."
"What would you advise?" asked Mr. Gaslow...
"Let Secretary Carlisle advertise bones at \$0.98, married down from

One Way.

"Suppose," said the short girl, "you drop a dime on the floor."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

You get the pens—the price has come down to \$4.
 Scribner—Is that so? Now, if you can persuade the ink to come down— I might buy one.—New York Advertiser.
 At Large.
 Sam.—You say the ink is on some one's

—No. A drink; was the chicken
he didn't enter. —Tis-Bits.

Scribbler (3.oomily).—Literary fame
a continuing torment.
Spacer.—How so?
Scribbler.—A fellow's creations keep
hounding him 'till he gets his autograph.
New York Weekly.

Great Stuff.
 Briggs—We, cic what dose = vol.ē
 on = me scatter your col? =
 Briggs—It cic beautifully. When =
 now you, the col. was only in my throa,
 and now it is scattered all over me.

